CHRISTMAS.-Fruits, Family Teas, Groceries &c., for sale in quantities and at prices to suit at Powlea's, Nos. 250 and 455 Greenwich st.

Bress & Co., No. 186 Broadway. FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Of every desirable pattern and fabric

A New Har makes a very acceptable present

CARNIVAL HATS,—Manuncturers of the public for the approval and purchase. We withhold all comments on their style approval and purchase. We withhold all comments on their style religious open the discrimination of our patrons, who have relying upon the discrimination of our patrons, who have really again therally sustanced as in our Quarterly Issues, and in the original idea of an Intermediate Style, expressly adapted to the original idea of an Intermediate Style, expressly adapted to the original idea of an Intermediate Style, expressly adapted to the original idea of an Intermediate Style, expressly adapted to the original idea of an Intermediate Style, expressly adapted to the original idea of a large style of the original idea or original idea original idea or original idea or original idea original idea original idea original idea or

GREAT FIRE IN STONE STREET.-The Books, Papers, and Money of Messrs. Hewitt & Co., were preserved in one of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours. These celebrated Safes can only be had of the Subscribers and their agents, S. C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., New-

GERAT FIRE AT SYRACUSE.

From The Syracuse Daily Standard, Nov. 15, 18 %.
From The Syracuse Daily Standard, Nov. 15, 18 %.
Franko's Pathar Citaminos Sark.—One of Herring's Pathar Citaminos Sark.—One of Herring's Proof Safea, sold by D. S. and S. P. Geer of this city, passed tough the ordeal of a fire in the First Ward of this city, and cough the ordeal of a fire in the First Ward of this city, and stenus came out in executent order, as the following cortificate atents came out in executent order, as the following cortificate.

"SALINA, Nov. 13, 1856. "Messrs. D. S. and S. P. Gerr, agents, or to all whom it may morers.—This is to certify that the Safe of S. C. Herring & Co., bich was bought of you Oct. 16th, was burned at the great fire bich occurred here on the morning of the Sth inst., and sat the Safe underwent and resisted the most intense heat, mained in the fire 198 hours, and brought out the contents in good state of preservation, and the paper on which this written was part of the contents of said Safe.

"Avery & Evans."

Purchasers are invited to call on the subscribers, examine and nother Patented Sales. For Sale by S. C. Herring & Co., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Mur.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-stracted floor, near Broadway.

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fashionable Collars, Rrich Scarrs,
FOR GRUSTLETS, TRAVELING SHAWLS, SILK SHIRTS
and DRAWERS, superior ready-made SHIRTS,
At low prices. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS .whole stock, embracing every variety of Dolls, Games, &c., at Rogers's extensive Fancy Store, No. 49 Broad-late be sold off this month, at less prices than ever osfored in this city.

H. S. Rogers, No. 499 Broadway.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT LACYVILLE, PA .-A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT LIACYVILLE, I'A.—
MAN AND HORSE THROWN DOWN A PRECIFICE TWENTY-FIVE
FRET DEFR.—Young Mr. Spring, son of T. D. Spring, Esq.,
proprietor of the Lacyville Hotel, met with a frightful accident
on the evening of the 21st of October. As he was riding along
the towpsht of the canal, his horse became frightened, and suddunly plunged down a precipice twenty-five feet deep. The
horse was instantly killed, and the mangied body of Mr. Spring
was carried home to his stilled aprents as a corpse.

We will here give the father's evidence as to the result of the
accident:

We will here give the father's evidence as to the result of the sociedat!

On looking on the bleeding and mangled face of my son my heart sickened. I never saw such a horrid sight before. All his front teeth were knocked out; large holes were cut through his throat and chin up into his mouth, his jaw was broken, and his body was full of bruises and cuts. Every one thought him dead, and many said they would much rather find him dead than silve. I set to work and washed the blood from his face and wounds, and for thirty, six hours rabbed his whole body with a remedy—God bless it!—that will never be forgotten—Radway's Ready Relief. He then became sensible to pain. It seemed as if a new life had antered his mangled body. After this I applied the Ready Relief every five minutes for three days and two mights. To the cuts and wounds I applied Radway's Ready Relief and sweet milk. He is now nearly well, and is walking about the house; his wounds are healed and but little extract, the bruises are all well. If any one require further information, let them address me at Lacyville, Pa. I am the propietor of the Lacyville Hotel at this piace, and well known in Dis State.

To Messra. Radway & Co

The original letter of T. D. Spring, Esq., can be seen on application at our office. Radway's Ready Relief quickens the circuit of the heart and equalizes the circuitation of the blood; it establishes in the system of the weak, crippled, feeble and those who meet with sudden accidents of falls by which, to all appearance, the organs of the work or in pain give Radway's

ance, the organs of the system ceuse to perform their mas, new life. Let those who are in pain give Redway's Relief one trial. Sold by Drugaiss, Merchauts, and Radway & Co., No. 162 Fultonest., New-York.

WIGS-HAIR-DYE -WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Vigs and Toupers have improvements peculiar to their house, hey are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, as and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beat cack in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his facuation. Beat Batchelon's, No. 23 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS-Useful and ornamental, comprising glit and bronse Instands, Reticules, Portfolios, Card Cases, Porte-Monnaies, Card Receivers, Pans in greaturity, Shell Combs, Cigar Cases, jet Ornaments, gold-headed Cenes, Umbrellas, &c., at Ossorsk, Boardman & Townserb's, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, LADIES-And if you wish DIERRY CHRISTMAN, LADRIC AND THE COUNTY OF T

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, THE GRAND EXTER-NAL REMEDY.—Rubbed on the skin it will penetrate the pores, thus reaching the seat of the most dangerous inward compisints, hitherto impregnable.

GREAT FOR EXPORT.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS give health for sickness; they are the cheapest inc insurer; they eradicate disease by the safest and surest method, that of removing foul humors from the blood by the organs of the stomach and bowels. Established 105 years. Warranted purely vegetable. Price 25 cents. Canal st., four doors from Broad way. Purchase there or at No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-st. Directions in all languages.

PIANO-FORTES, at an immense reduction in price, until the close of the year. Call and see, at the manufac-tory of John r. Wake & Co. No. 167 (old number) Canal-st., 3 doors west of Variek.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The excitement of election having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sawing Machines. Less of time, while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sawing Machines.

We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sawing Machines can be employed, that a loss of \$1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

PANNI!

FROM THE ROLY CITY!!!

FROM THE ROLY CITY!!!

GEO. E. INGER & Co.,
No. 599 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Persons a out purchasing Planos or Melodeons for the Holidays, are havited to call and examine the superior assortment of

peut of Panos and Ecucions
t the warerooms of the subscribers, which they confidently
elieve cannot be excelled a vany others.

GROUND STATE & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, an other and MUSIC—PREPARE
PIAROS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC—PREPARE

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—To those wishing to make presents, BORACE WATERS, No. 338 Broadway, Agent for the sale of Planos and MELODEONS, offers great inducements, having reduced his prices lower than ever offered the public before. He also presents \$1 worth of Music to those buying the same amount from the WATERS catalogue.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES,-ROBERT M. PATRICE is the sole minufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot Ro. 192 Fearlest., one door below Bajdep-dame.

KUPTURE.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH RUPLORE. - Unity I like discuss awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crysta Polace, for their new PATENT RADICAL-CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Par Ster, and John M. Carnonhan. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Marsh & Co., No. 2; Maiden-lane, New York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
At great bargains, at the
One-price Carpet Store of Young & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Berofula and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Branchis, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS-PALMER'S PATENT. At No. 776 BROADWAY, New York; No. 576 Chestnut-st.,
Philadophia; Springfield, Mass.—THE REST AND ONLY RELIASIE LIESS EVER INVENTAD and in use, in America and Europe,
as adjudged by the Scientific Jurors at the World's Fairs at
London and New-York; also by all the Scientific Institutes
and first Burgeons in America. Pamphicts sent gratis.

The Russell Family, by ANNA HASTINGS, is the title of a religious story, founded on real life, and intended especially for Christian mothers. (12mo., pp. 201. M. W. Dodd.)

RETURNING TO "PARLITIKEL LIFE."—"I have recently given up all idea of women folks and came back to parlitikel life. I am more at home in this line then in huntin' the fair sects. Aingils in pottikotes an' knes me quicks' is purty to look at, an 'gin in, but darn' em, they are as slippery as cels, and when you fish for 'em and get a bite you somehow or other find your-elf at the wrong end of the line; they've cotched you! An' when you've stuffed 'em with peanuts, oas it's and doggertipes they'll throw you away as they would a cold 'tato. Leastwise, that's been my experience. But I've done with 'em new. The Queen of Sh.bes, the S'eepin' Beauty, Kleo-patry's Needle Pou pay's Pillar and Lot's wife, with a steam engine to beip 'em, couldn't tempt me. The cery site of a bounct riles me all ever."

[Poutland Transcript.]

## New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anony mous Communications. We aver is intended for insertion must be authenticated by name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publicon, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. We have the return to the fact of the fact, to which their paper is to be sent, ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

To-day, being Christmas Day, we shall issue no

In the House, yesterday, the Coinage Bill was postponed for two weeks.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Gov-

The SENATE was not in session.

The Board of Councilmen last evening received a message from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, asking a confirmation of their sale of the city's contingent remainder in the Brick Church property, under the direction of the two Boards, which was promptly given with scarcely a show of opposition-Yeas, 39; Nays, 2. The Board of Aldermen have yet to act on the proposition; but

we cannot believe the result doubtful. Here is a clear gain of \$67,000 to the city for a contingent right of reëntry upon property ceded away several generations back, and which it is morally certain would never revert to the grantor. Why, then, should the City, refuse to take the \$67,000, and let the Church buy a new location elsewhere with its share of the proceeds of its old one ? What pretext can be imagined for rejecting this money, unless it be that the city ought to have received more? But suppose the sale of last May could be broken up on this ground, and the property put up sgain, and sold at a higher price, surely the present holders would be entitled in law and equity to damages from the City for the failure of their title. Whatever resistance may be made to the confirmation of the title has certainly some other impulse than the interest or honor of

The Treaty recently negotiated in London between our Embassador and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which would seem to have been surreptitiously procured and published, is transferred to our columns to-day. We desire to have it distinctly understood that we do not incite our correspondents at Washington or elsewhere to purloin or purvey Treaties which are still withheld from publication by our Government, and cherish no ambition for eminence in that sort of enterprise. If this Treaty had been procured for and offered to us exclusively, we should have felt bound to decline or withhold it. Since it is already public, however, we print it, presuming it to be substantially like the actual Treaty, though its literal accuracy is of course not to be relied on.

This Treaty is one of very grave character. It has no parallel in the past diplomacy of our Government but that negotiated between Messrs. Clayton and Bulwer, which it far outvies in all that rendered that instrument remarkable. Its recognition of the Mosquito savages as an independent power, with a large extent of territory; its stipulations that our Government, in connection with that of Great Britain, shall undertake to settle the reciprocal limits of Nicaragus, Costa Rica and Mesquito; its singular and complicated provisions with respect to Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua; its express recognition of British Honduras and attempts to define her boundaries, are at least far out of the ordinary course of our diplomacy, contrast strongly with our current jeers at British assumptions with regard to Mosquito, and are just such as none other than a Democratic Administration could reasonably hope to carry through the Senate and sustain before the country. On the whole, we are inclined to approve and uphold this Treaty, though not without misgivings that it will ultimately involve us in worse its stipulations in the main fair and equal, though entangling, and we are inclined rather to regret that exigencies exist which demand such a Treaty than to complain that those exigencies have not been more wisely met.

The debate in the Senate on the bill for a steam revenue-cutter is worthy of note from the light it throws on the ideas entertained by some gentlemen on the subject of Government expenditures. It has been the custom of late years, during the severest weather of Winter, at which time the revenuecutters are least needed for revenue purposes, to send them to cruise off the coast for the relief and supply of vessels which, at that inclement season, are apt to find themselves in distress. This, like the employment in some recent cases of Government vessels to convey provisions freight-free to starving communities abroad, is one of the new modes in which Government establishments have been made to contribute to the supplementary relief of suffering individuals. Among other reasons for a steam-cutter, it was suggested that one so fitted out could be made efficient for this supplementary service.

This suggestion, however, made but an untavora-

ble impression upon Mr. Toombe. He saw in it only a reason for opposing the bill. For Government to volunteer for the relief of individual suffering and distress, is a thing in which he can see no propriety. Even the saving of property, a matter more within the scope of his ideas, provided it is only "for the benefit of insurance companies" and " people engaged in commercial pursuits," did not appear to him to be within the legitimate scope of Government expenditure. The bill as originally introduced proposed a steam cutter for the service exclusively of the port of New-York. This provisien was struck out, and the new steam-cutter was thus left, like the other vessels belonging to the Revenue Department, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed as he might direct. It was suggested that steam-cutters m'ght be advantageously employed from other ports beside that of New-York, especially in the matter of affording relief to distressed vessels. This charge, however, only made the matter worse in the eyes of Mr. Toombs, since it seemed to look to the relief and benefit of not merely the mariners. ir sursuce-offices and commercial people of the City of New York, but of these of the whole country. An attempt was made to appease Mr. Toombs by suggesting that such a steam-cutter might be beneficially employed as an additional safeguard against vessels fitted out for the African slave-trade; but this was but adding gall to bitterness. It was pronounced by Mr. Toombs "a very singular argument:" and, indeed, considered as addressed to

him, it certainly was so. There was, however, another suggestion which,

we imagine, have silenced Mr. Toombs's objections He might have been reminded that the revenue cutters, beside being occasionally employed in the relief of distressed vessels, and for the special benefit of insurance offices, and persons engaged in commer-cial pursuits, have also occasionally been employed for the relief of distressed slaveholders, and to assist and cooperate in the enforcement of the Fugitize-Slave law. If we are not very much mistaken, they were put to this use in some of the Boston Slave cases; and it must be apparent that steam would render them more efficient for this as for other purposes. Whatever objection Mr. Toombe may entertain to the employment of revenue cutters in the relief of distressed vessels, and for the benefit of insurance companies, and people engaged in commercial pursuits, he wou'd doubt ess consider their employment for the relief of distressed slaveholders, and in the enforcement of the Fugitive-Slave law, as entirely within the Constitution, and, indeed, imperatively required by it; so that a dexterous use of this suggestion might have converted him from an opponent into a supporter of the bill.

It seems still to remain exceedingly doubtful whether the alarm of insurrection on the part of the negroes lately excited, and not yet subsided through so many different portions of the Southern States, had or had not any other basis except apprehension on the part of the masters, and a feeling on their part of what they themselves should be likely to do were they in the same situation with the negroes. However that may be, whether the tremors of this social agitation are occasioned by the unessinces of the slaves, or spring solely from the excited imagination of the masters, or whether, as is perhaps most bkely to be the case, both causes combine in different proportions in different localities, still on either of these suppositions the liabitity of all slaveholding communities to this disagree able kind of social earthquake might, we should think, serve to raise some doubts in even the most enthusiastic admirers of Slavery as to whether it be in fact the most solid and satisfactory basis on which the social fabric can rest.

It is very true that these slave insurrections rarely turn out anything very serious. It is also true that it is only now and then that a city is swallowed up by an earthquake. Even in those regions of the earth most subject to these disagreeable shocks, the greater part of them occur without any serious loss of life or destruction of property. Nevertheless, the inhabitants of such countries are kept in a chronic state of alarm, and having no means to tell when the catastrophe is to come, are liable at any time to be thrown into paroxysms of terror upon what subsequently turns out to have been very insufficient reason. The same is the case in all slaveholding communities, which, in one respect at least, are still worse off. The only damage likely to be produced by the false alarm of an earthquake is the momentary misery of the terror thus occasioned; whereas the false alarm of an insurrection may occasion a horrible tragedy, bloody sacrifices of innocent lives, outbursts of atrocious passion, still more lamentable than the losses of property and interruptions of business of which they are the occasion.

Some of the Southern prints, indeed, are attemptng to represent the present alarms in the South at the suspected plots of the negroes as an exceptional case—the whole gravamen of the alleged insurrectionary movement being thrown, not upon the who, it is alleged, if let alone, would be happy and contented enough, but upon certain incendiary white men, who, it is said, stimulated the negroes to disorder and blood. It is not necessary to stop now to inquire how far these supposed in cendiary white men are realities, or how far they are inventions; it is sufficient to remark that they have at all times and places played a conspicuous part in almost all our American negro plots, of which the story never seems to be sufficiently alarming to suit the demands of the popular imagination until a certain proportion of treacherous white men are mixed up with the negroes to give energy and direction to the plot. In such cases there is never the antipathy of the public seizes to make of them fellow conspirators with the negroes.

New-York was once a slaveholding city. We too have had our lamentable experiences of these slave insurrections, real or imaginary. Take, for instance, the bloody tragedy of which New York was the scene in 1739, occasioned by a supposed plot of the slaves to burn up the city-an alarm which had its origin in the same suspicious sort of testimony which seems to form now the sole basis for the supposed existence of negro plots in different parts of the Southern States. Then, as now, the plot was not complete without the introduction of white men to take a part in it. There were then, to be sure, no Abolitionists, but there were not wanting other objects of equal popular antipathy to put into the places which Abolitionists are now made to occupy. It was said that the Papists were plotting with the negroes to burn down the town; and beside eighteen negroes burnt at the stake, eighteen hanged, and twenty-one transported, the public alarm demanded also the trial, condemnation and execution of an unhappy non-juring schoolmaster, suspected to be a Jesuit in disguise, who had come to New-York on purpose to stimulate the negroes to rise in insurrection and burn the city. That we are not now subject here in New-York to the same sort of panies, and that we are not driven by them to the perpetration of similar outrages, is less to be ascribed, we apprehend, to any increased enlightenment than to the single circumstance that the abolition of Slavery has withdrawn us from the sphere of such excitements.

We have received a pamphlet containing two vigorously-written "Letters on the Public Schools of Philadelphia," which the writer, Mr. Thomas L. Kane, describes as "thrown away on the Board Controllers." The authorities of that goodly city are also apparently meeting with the same difficulties in respect to education as those of our more wicked metropolis. Mr. Kane certainly does not draw a flattering picture: "Com-"plaints arising from all quarters, from owners of dwellings, stores, wharves and workshops, of the 'youthful beggars and youthful pilferers! magistrate called upon to commit boy thieves. boy incendiaries, boy rioters, shop-lifters and house-breakers. The jails full, the Magdalen and "Rosine Houses full, the House of Refuge also at a yearly cost, including interest, of \$54,000." Out of the 387 children in the Philadelphia Hous-

of Refuge between the ages of twelve and fourteen, four-sevenths cannot read at all, and but oneeighteenth can read understandingly. Of the 30,000 chi'dren under six years who are old enough to be sent to school, 20,000 are almost entirely neglected by their parents, and left on the streets. In the Public Schools, which, in Philadelphia, as bere, bave broken up many of the private schools, had it been seasonably and ski lfully made, might, I the number of children in attendance between the

ages of six and sixteen, is computed for the year 1854 at 44,508; the number of persons of the same age in the city, by the United States Census, is given at 109,256-showing a non-attendance of boys and girls during the years when school-training is most valuable of over 64,000. The proportion, also, of attendance is declining. The increase of population in Philadelphia since 1850, being 30 per cent.; of attendance on the Public Schools, only 14.74 per cent.; showing that the increased population does not at all bring with it a proportionate interest to share in the means of These are astounding figures to be given of a city

like Philadelphia, where Police control can be exercised so much more efficiently than in New-York. There are, it is true, certain causes for this state of things there, which do not exist here, one principal reason being an absurd law forbidling the Public Schools to receive any child under six years of age. Still, the numbers of children between six and sixteen who do not go to school, show substantially the same evils which our schools suffer from here, and that there is a large, increasing, dangerous class, whom the means of education do not reach. The public schools. whether of Pennsylvania or of New-York, are good; but for some reason, which the public should understand, they are not educating the masses who most need education. Let this great want and danger be plainly kept before our citizens. Here are in the City of New-York, your fifty thousand boys and girls, growing up without that special cultivation which we have hitherto thought indispensable for the safety of the commonwealth. They are to be, we will not say vicious, but ignorant, untrained, men and women. They are to enter on the duties of citizenship, without being able to read even a newspaper-liable, of course, to be led by the nose by every ranting demagogue. They are to be fathers and mothers without valuing or in any way aiding in the education of their children. The greatest safeguard against intemperance, a taste for intelligent pursuits, they will never have. Many of them will be drunkards, many idlers, some prostitutes, some thieves and vagabends. At the best and most hopeful view, they tend to form a great, ignorant, undeveloped class at the base of society, "dangerous," like a similar class in Europe, because

How is this impending calamity to be met This is the question for our citizens and our City Government. We have already sketched a plan for the formation of Public Schools by the Board of Education, which shall absorb the Industrial Schools already established by private benevolence to meet the wants of this class of children. We have reason to believe that much attention has already been given to our suggestions. Of course, the details of such a plan must be worked out by these more thoroughly acquain'ed with the subject; but at least we may say to the gentlemen in the Beard of Education, that the time has now come for some action, and the public await their remedy for these widely extended evils.

A new question has arisen in the House of Representatives, which, as affecting the perquisites of Members, may be presumed to excite some interest on the floor. We will give some idea of it:

On the 7th of July last, the House, after defeating the usual efforts to amend, lay on the table, &c., passed (Yeas 94, Nays 82) the following resolve: passed (Yeas 94, Nays 82) the following resolve:

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives founds and deliver to each of the members and delegates of the House of the present Congress who have not already received the same, and pay for the same out of the contingent fund of the House, such numbers and editions of such books of a public character as were furnished to the new members and delegates in the last Congress under the jeint resolution of February 23, 1854, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of June 26, 1854: Provided, That they be furnished at prices not exceeding those for which they were heretofore supplied to such members and delegates."

Some five or aix weeks after the passage of the above, the House amended and passed the Senate's famous Compensation bill, of which one section reads as follows:

reads as follows:

"SEC. 5. And be it further enocted. That if any books shall hereofter be ordered to and received by Members of Congress, by a resolution of either or both Houses of Congress, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation hereimbefore provided for such Member or Members: Previded, however, That this shall not extend to books ordered to be printed by the public printer during the Congress for which the said Member shall have been elected."

-We do not perceive any incompatibility in these two provisions. The clear intent of whoever drafted or shaped this section was not to cut off the books already voted to the new Members of the present Congress, but to interdict and prevent all similar provisions for Members of future Congresses. Judging from what has hitherto been done in like cases, we presume the Clerk will be enabled to fulfill his contracts—indeed, we do not see how the House could leave him in the lurch, if the facts be as stated-namely, that the Clerk had already contracted for the books, under the resolve above quoted, before the Compensation bill was enacted. There may be a struggle; but the new Members will finally get their books; and we trust they will pay for them by a careful revision and amendment of the Compensation Act. Reduce the Mileage to ten cents per mile for short and long routes alike, straighten its worst curves so that no Member shall charge more than fifteen cents per mile by the shortest mail route, and make the fine for voluntary absence from each day's session not less than thirty dollars, and few will ask or care whether the Book distribution ceased with the XXXIIId or the XXXIVth Congress.

Some eighteen years ago, a young American in Paris appealed to another of like origin but of unlike circumstances-No. 2 having something over, while No. 1 was decidedly short-s too common case, we lament the necessity of saying, with young Ameri cans in Europe. No. 2 loaned No. 1 two hundred dollars, wherewith the latter was enabled to obtain a clearance for London, where he was soon after arrested on a charge of stealing a watch from a weman in a house of ill fame, convicted, and sentenced to death. By the interposition of No. 1 and other Americans in influential quarters, his sentence was commuted into transportation for life, and the next year saw our young countryman at work in a felon's garb in Australia. How long he remained there, we have not learned; judging from his dislike of work and fondness for good society, we infer that it was not very long; but seventeen years from the date of his transportation aforesaid. No. 1 hailed No. 2 in the streets of this city, and alluded to that trifle of a loan which he volunteezed a promise to pay-a promise not yet fulfilled.

No. 1 continued to flourish in this city for some months afterward, giving some attention to politics (Le was a "National" American), but devoting himself mainly to the fair sex, of whom it is computed that he deceived, seduced and swindled some hundred or two-gaining an interview with each by advertising for a wife, a governess or a housekeeper, making violent love on the instant, and generally robbing each of her virtue, if virtue she had to lose, in the course of one or two days' acquaintance, and her money by the end of the week.

of the residue of his victims whatever sum each may have had-from \$5 up to \$1,000. He seems to have calculated-we cannot say how justlythat any woman who would answer an advertisement for a wife might eafely be counted on as ready to be persuaded into any further in discretion; and that a boundless continent of wealth and pleasure was thus opened to his enterprise and insinuating manners.

But all things have an end-a career of prosperous villainy is seldom long in finding one. A Yankee whose sister he had unmistakably seduced came down here one morning with a pistol, intent on making a hole in the wife-hunter's head to determine whether he was as devoid of brains as of heart. The tidings of this advent hastened the hegira of our adventurous subject, and the next day heralded the fact that Dr. Samuel Thresher Lyons-(for such was his more usual and we believe his earlier appellation)-had departed for Liverpool, giving out that he was on his way to Australia. Should he continue his travels so far, we presume he will take care not to take up his residence within a thousand miles of his former abode on that continent.

-There is a moral in this history which we prefer that confiding young ladies of a romantic disposition and easily fascinated by a pair of flowing black mustaches (especially if attached to a perfect stranger), should draw for themselves.

The recent dealings in several Southern States with slaves accused of conspiracy to revolt and overpower or escape from their masters have exhibited some features which deserve thoughtful consideration.

1. The slaves are not allowed to learn to read, and whoever teaches them subjects himself to punishment; there is no provision even for the reading of the laws within their hearing: yet they are held to a rigid accountability for every violation of those laws-those interdicting the assemblage of more than a small number of black persons, for example. No matter though such assemblage be for religious worship, or to celebrate a wedding or funeral, the penalty is the same.

2. Though slave testimony is good for nothing against white men, it is good enough to hang one another. Even though it be whipped out of a poor, frightened creature by whaling him within an inch of his life, it answers every purpose.

3. Though the laws are all made by white men, and are as severe and one-sided as possible, yet the poor slave suspected of conspiracy to revolt is not allowed even such protection as they preffer him: but let the neighboring white loafers once get the notion in their heads that there is or may be a plot among the slaves of any locality to revolt, and at once they set to work arresting, overhauling, questioning, whipping, torturing, hanging, without the least regard either for the sacred rights of property or the right of the victims to such protection and immunity as the law made by their masters vouchsafes them. "Law and Order" are only respected so long as they operate against these dumb, fettered chattels: wherever they are likely to bear in their favor they are coolly brushed saide.

4. A wise old Book says, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." Those who doubt this can never have scanned carefully and thoughtfully the history of pretended slave conspiracies and meditated insurrections.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The following is the text of the note addressed by Russia to the Allied Powers concerning the interpretation of the Peace Treaty, and asking for the reassembling of the Peace Congress. The subject was referred to in the Canada's news: Paris, Oct. 15-27, 1856.

MR. MINISTER: By order of the Emperor, my aut master, under date of the 7-19th Se had the honor of addressing your Excellency a note reiterating the invitation which had already given in effect proposing to all the Cabinets which signed the Treaty of Peace to bring their representatives again into conference at Paris, so as finally to settle the pending questions connected with the execu-tion of the Treaty of Paris. The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, concurring in the request, lost no time in communicating it to all the Courts which signed the Treaty of Paris. A period of one month having since elapsed in expectations which have brought no results, I have received orders to lay the annexed memorandum before you, which is a sum-mary condition of things in its whole bearing. It is a renewed record of the high importance which the Imperial Court of Russia attaches to a speedy and thorough settlement of all litigated points. It lays down the courses which that Court has pursued law fully to reach its conclusions, and finally points out the inconveniences which might grow out of any further postponement. In fact, the demarkation of the new frontier of Beesarabia, laid down as a principle by the preliminary Convention, signed 18-30th August, is now awaiting a final decision, merely on two local difficulties yet to be resolved, in order to close the operation over the extent of the line, three-fourths of which are already run. But the execution of the 20th article o the Treaty of Peace is not the only requirement which has remained in suspense. pean compromize continues unexecuted in more than one of its most essential conditions. The Black Sea, in virtue of article 11, is neutralized. Its waters and ports are formally and forever closed sgainst naval and military flags, save under exceptions mentioned in 14th and 19th articles. The 10th article, and the Convention relative to the Straits annexed to it, maintain the o'den rule of the Ottoman Empire; in virtue of which, the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are closed against foreign armed vessels so long as the Porte shall be at peace. The supplemental and transitory article or schedule, added to the general treaty, lays down that the stipu-

lations of said Convention shall not apply to vessels of war used by the belligerent powers for evacuation by sea or the territories (ccupied by their armies; but it expressly declares that said stipulations shall resum their full effect so soon as the evacuation will have been finished. Now, up to this day, viz., three month since effecting the evacuation by sea, all these stipulations continue without effect. Lastly, articles 23, 24, 25 and 26, relative to the Moldavian and Wallachian Priccipalities, remain unexecut-ed by fact of the presence of a foreign armed force in the Danubian Provinces; a military occupation which loes not agree with the provisions of article 31, relative to the entire evacuation of the Ottoman Empire. The voidance, reekonir g from the day of the exchange of ratifications, has terminated. The maturity of that period now recalls to the mind of all the contracting powers the common obligation laid upon them to see to he maintenance of the salutary work of general pacification, which Europe looks to as a new earnest of presperity and rest. The Emperor, my master, orders me to discharge this duty by a confident appeal to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, with a view of hastening the time when the represen-From one married weman he obtained \$1,100, and I tatives of the Courts who signed the treaty, again

essembled in Conference at Paris, will, by come agreement, provide for the faithful execution of all etipulations of the treaty which have remained insperative up to this day. I have the honor to be, &c. (Signa, 1).

To His Excellency Count by ALEWSKI, &c.

Statement of the Course pursued by the Cabinet of

Russia to carry into execution Articles 20 and 21 of the Treaty of the 18th-30th March, 1856:
Protocol No. 21 of the 4th of April, decides it shall be the duty of the Commissioners willo, in pursuance of article 20th of the treaty of peace, will have to preceed in the demarcation of the new frontier of Bessarabia, to meet at Galatz on the 6th of May, and acquit themselves without delay of the mission intrusted to them. At the same sitting, the Plenipotentiaries of Russia declared that so soon as this operation shall have been performed, the Russian authorities will surrender to the Moldavian authorities that portion of the territory which, in virtue of the new limitation. will have to be annexed to Moldavia.

Article 20 defines new frontier. It shall begin at

the Black Sea, on kilometer or metrical French mile-equal to 3,280 French feet—equal to nearly five English furlongs—equal to one quarter of a league of three miles to the league of the old standard, east of Lake Bourna Sola, strike perpendicularly the highway Akerman, follow said highway up to the Vale Frajan; then pass south of Bolgrad, run along Yal-poukh River up to Saratsika, and then terminate at Katamon on the Pruth. Up that stream from this point, the old frontier between the two empires shall suffer no modification. In virtue of the same article, the deputies of the contracting powers were called on to lay down this outline in its details. It requires but an attentive re-perusal of the wording of those stipula-tions to convince the mind that they relate to the main land limitation; but that they do not apply to the state of possession of an island situated in the high seas. This reflection refers to a discussion which has been started in respect to the Island of Serpents, or Saake Island. This difficulty did not issue from the text of the treaty. It has grown out of its silence. Indeed, no express stipulation of the treaty has either annexed to Moldavia or adjudged to Turkey this islet possession, which was unquestionably in the hands of Russia previous to the rupture. Now in a matter of right, if the question turn upon the transfer of any ter-ritory whatsoever from one holder to another, the treaty of peace must authorize the change by some clearly-expressed stipulation. Mere silence legalizes neither abandonment on one part nor acquisition on the other. Viewing the question from this standpoint, the Russian Cabinet, upon the return of peace, deemed it not only its right but its duty also to again set up the light-house kept up before the war at its own expense, and in the general interest of navigation and internal commerce. In order that this administrative measure might be carried out with perfect regularity, the Russian envoy at Paris received an order to inquire whether the Island of Serpents was still occupied, either by France or by England. The fact of this previous information, sought in the month of June at the hands of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France and the Embassador of Great Britain, evidences the good faith with which the Imperial Government ap-plied itself to the restoration of the statu quo which nothing could, up to that moment, justify in looking upon as liable to controversy. After ascertaining that during the operations of war, and at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace the island had continued unoccupied, the Russian authorities were preparing to reinstate the light-house, when they were informed that a Turkish detachment had taken actual possession of the island about the middle of June, without the least formality. This incident occurred even before the delegates of the contracting powers had terminated the boundary operations taken up in execution of articles twentieth and twenty-first of the treaty-Even though the construction those articles might have given rise to a variance of opinion, still the doubt should have been resolved by a common agreement between contracting powers. One of them could not by any self-constituted authoritity decide the contraversy raised in reference to any stipulation constituting a part of the European Compromise of which all the Cabinets were signers, witnesses, guarantors and judges. The consummation of peace being the result of their joint efforts, mutual concurrence was equally requisite to secure a faithful execution. Under this conviction, the Imperial Cabinet did not hesitate a sir gle moment in declaring the necessity of reserving for a Conference to be called together at Paris the examination and settlement of the controversy which upervened at the close of July last in reference to the Island of Serpents. Instructions ad-dressed to Baron Brunow on the 4th of August, by order of the Emperor, enjoined upon that Minister the duty of proposing to the French Cabinet an immediate call of the Confer possession of the Isle of Serpents shall inure. By de-volving the estilement of this controversy on the Powers which signed the treaty, the Imperial Cabinet implied that the island, in the eyes of Russia, stripped of every political or military value, commanded no other importance than that which results from the keeping up of a lightbouse, the regular services of which are indispensably necessary to commerce, and especially to that of Odessa; that one-sided possession, taken up without the approbation of the last possessor, cannot work a legal title in view of the absolute silence of the treaty; and lastly, that, in order to supply this

of the treaty; and lastly, that, in order to supply this deficiency, it behaved to call together the representatives of the contracting powers, leaving for their decision the question which had not passed into the condition of res judicate by the acts of the Congress. At that period the expediency of a common delibera-tion seemed equally to meet with the approval of the courts of Vienna and London. While this measure was made the subject of confidential communic was made the subject of confidential communications exchanged among the various Cabinets, a new incident came up to show the necessity for recurring to an immediate meeting of their Representatives. That incident grew out of a divergence of opinion which divided the Communications of the contracting powers charged with the duty of laying off the new boundary of Bessarabia. If, up to that time, their labour promised a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, it is but just to advert to the share which the Imperial Cabinet of Russia contributed to this result. Whenever the Commissioners, answerable for their acts, met with a local difficulty which it was not their province to remove of their own authority, an immediate decision, transmitted by order of the Emperor, dispelled the doubt and made easy their labors by exercise of a persect spirit of conciliation. Two facts will be suffi to justify the truth of this assertion. In virtue of article wentieth, the new frontier beginning of Lake Bourna Sola, was to have fallen perpendicularly wentieth, the new frontier beginning one kilometer east to the highway of Akerman. This line bisected the Lake Hadji Brahim, and left the whole of Lake Basiiam to Russia. A survey of the ground had demon-trated the impropriety of such a limitation, and the mperial Cabinet immediately authorized its Commis-tioners to remedy this inconvenience so as to include both lakes within the Moldavian territory. In the second place, article twentieth called for the termination of the frontier at Katamori on the Pruth. The text of the treaty did not define whether that spot should belong to Russia or to Moldavia. The Impe rial Cabinet removed the difficulty by its conse the annexation of Katamori to that principality. But there is something more than this. At the time when the Congress sat at Paris, the owline of the new frontier had already been adopted in Conference, when the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France and Great Britain proposed an amendment which required the frontier to ferminate some distance north of Katamori. The Plenipotentiaries of Russia were constrained to dissent from that proposition, from the consideration that the limitations laid down in article 20 had received that the limitations laid down in article 20 had received the sanction of his Majesty the Emperor. Meeting on the spot, the Commissioners of Austria, France, Eagland and Turkey exhibited an amendment which had not been adopted in Conference. The Imperial Cabinet authorized its Delegates to accede to that plan

which allows the Moldavia frostier to be further ex

tenced a ong the Proth than prescribed by the text of